blishment 100 barrels of flour are manufactured ev-

ery twenty-four hours.

The average yield of whisky is 125 barrels per day, a
the upper, and 86 at the lower distillery. Of course,
nothing but the spirit of the grain is extracted, in this
of cetting whicky out of corn, an tive process of getting whisky out of corn, and loss were it not that still-fed pork is a marketable com-

modity.

In the pens of the upper distillery there are regularly 9,000 hogs, and in the lower one, 7,000. It is calculated that the hogs are changed three times a year, making 27,000 for one, and 21,000 for the other distillery, or 48,000 still-fed hogs, which New Richmond sends animally to the cities of the East and South.

But from the pens of this distillery, pork is not the

only hog-commodity. A large business is done in the manufacture of lard-oil from the swine which do not happen to have strong enough constitutions to enable them to get fat on whisky-tainted slop, and fall victims to drunkenness. Last season the number of these victims to drunkenness. Last season the number of these victims was 3,000; their value about \$12,000. The proprietor of the lard-oil manufactury informs me that his sales of oil for the six months ending March 1853, amounted to over \$5,000.

Oil made from hogs that die drunk may burn well, or Oil made from hogs that die drunk may burn well, or he good to grease machinery, but it does appear to me that if I must eat pork I should prefer that which was not fattened on slop which kills, at this season of the year, fifteen per day out of 9,600 of the hogs fed on it.

I was informed that on an average 100 hogs per week die at the two distilleries. Poor fellows, probably they were the generous and noble, whose natures were too frank and impulsive to resist the charms of liquor at their meals and met with untimely ends. How many die with manua pots. I did not learn; dut no doubt the number is large, and of those that die of consumption still larger.

larger.

It was a shrewd Yankee invention to turn these vic-It was a shrewd Tankee invention to turn tuese vitims of "high living and close confinement" to good account, by saving their oil, but it will be a shrewder one when it is discovered how to distill the whisky which must be "scoreted" in their carcasses.

It is an old saying—"One half of the world does not know how the other half lives." Verily not one half of

It is an old saying—"One half of the world does not know how the other half lives." Verily not one half of these who love ham and bacon would indulge as deeply were such facts as the history of the Richmond distilleries afford generally disseminated.

The distilleries are a great attraction to strangers at New-Richmondand all are "transported" through one or both of them—I presume not, however, with as full details of facts given them as I procured, or the showing of its "sights" might be detrimental to the business of the town.

THE GRAT WEST.

Matters and Men in the West and on and Along the

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI, Mar 25, 1831.

The arrival of the locomotive on the banks of to The arrival of the locomotive on the banks of the Mississippi, connecting the East and the West, will form an epoch in the history of the business of the country, and give to the Upper Mississippi Valley that commercial and political importance to which it is entitled. It may be too much to say, that the opening of a sufficient number of competing roads, from the cast bank of the river direct to the different cities of the Atlantic coast, will produce an entire revolution in the carrying trade of the country; but it is not overstating the effects of the change, to say they will be great and surprising trade of the country; but it is not overstating the elected of the change, to say they will be great and surprising—so great and so surprising, as in many instances to change present business centers, and to create new ones, around and to which trade will gather with in

creased celerity.

In a country growing as fast as ours, where the change In a country growing as fast as ours, where the change in the manner of transportation has been from the common road, to the river, canal and rail-car, on laud; and on the water, from the slow, broad-bottomed Dutchbuilt ship, to the trim elipper and the tremendous steamship, the permanency of commercial centers must be extremely precurious and not to be depended upon. Perhaps there are not more than a half a dozen cities, within our territory, cast of the Rocky Mountains, that hold impregnable commercial positions; that are so fortified by nature as to defy the possible results of progress; that hold their advantages as an inalicable gift from Manifest Destiny. These remarks are prefaced for the purpose of explaining the uncertainty with which the writer will further along speak of the promise of different localities under review.

writer will further close speak of the promise of different localities under review.

From such testimony and evidences as can be obtained at the present time, not more than three great lines of Railroads connecting directly east, will be finished to the Mississippi in 1854. I here allude to that portion of the Mississippi above St. Lonis and Aiton. As many as seven or eight roads have been chartered, and all may possibly be finished some time, but that is a matter of creat uncertainty. It is avenue, here to ware those who possibly be finished some time, but that is a matter of great uncertainty. It is proper here to warn those who are about actiling in the West, against the danger there is of being deceived in purchasing improvements or other lands near or flong lines of contemplated railroads. It has been demonstrated by facts which have been elicited in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, that the certainty of a railroad communication through a wild district raises the value of the lands from 190 to 590 process. wild district raises the value of the lands from 199 to 500 per cent. Sharp men, I will not say they are scoundrels, are not slow to avail themselves of the fact, and during the last session of the Legislature of Illinois as many miles of railroads were chartered as the surplus capital of the country could build. A majority of these charters were obtained by speculators, for the purpose, principally, of selling out of the way poor and unsuitable lands, and so far, in several cases, has the thing been carried, that the sum required to be subscribed previous to organization has been obtained, a board chosen, ization has been obtained, a board chosen, organization has been obtained, a board a survey made, and from two to five per cent, paid In. To the stranger such a demonstration wears an imposing air, and he is very liable to be caught by purchasing a homestead or some property along the line of the contemplated road.

The three connections to be made between the East

line of the contemplated road.

The three connections to be made between the East and the banks of the Mississippi are, 1st, at a point opposite Dubuque by the Illinois Central and the Galeaa and Chicago Railroad; 2d, at Rock Island City, opposite to the City of Davenport, by the Chicago and Rock Island Roads; and, 3d, at a point opposite Burlington, by the Peoria and Burlington. opposite Burlington, by the Peoria and Burlington load, Central Military Tract Road, or the Aurora Ex Read, Central Military Tract Road, or the Alfora Ex-tension and the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. Thus, at the time of their completion, these three con-nections extending a distance on the Mississippi River of two hundred miles, will all terminate at, or pour their vast accumulated business into Chicago: thence it will diverge by different routes to the Atlantic scaports. diverge by different routes to the Atlantic scaporta. From present appearances the Chicago and Rock Island Road via Peru, will be finished first; that from Burlington via Monmouth, Galesburg and Aurora, second; and that from Dubuque via Galena. Freeport and Rockford, (on account of the difficulty of getting through Galena,) the last. Though these roads, on their first completion through, make their exit east, via Chicago, such will not be the case when the original plan is carried fully out. Preight or passengers, going plan is carried fully out. Freight or passengers going cast or south from Dubuque, will proceed, when the Central line is finished, to Dixon and La Salle, thence

Central line is finished, to Dixon and La Salle, thence down the same road, if going south, to Bloomington, Decatur, Vandalia, Jonesboro and Cairo; or if going east, from La Salle to Ft. Wayne or some other central point in Indiana; thence through Ohio, Pennsyvania and New-Jersey to New-York. From Davesport and Rock Island, the route east and south will be to Peru; thence, if going south or east, as from the Central Road. From Burlington, Iowa, which is on the same parallel of lattude as New York City, the route is due east to Peoria, a city having as great iniand advantages as any in the State of Illinois, and more beautifuly located; thence east through the centers of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, to the City of New-York. From a careful survey of the map, and a consideration of some of the prominent claims this route has to pretminence, it appears to be no more than is due to justice to claim for it the line of the High Road of Empire from the East to the West. East of than is due to justice to claim for it the fine of the right Road of Empire from the East to the West. East of the Mississippi, this line runs through the center of pop-ulation, wealth and commercial enterprise of the United States. The road could be made nearly a direct one; it States. The road could be made nearly a direct one; it inverses coal-fields nearly the whole distance, and would cross the political and geographical center of three of the greatest States in our confederacy. West of the Mississippi, the advantages are: from Barlington to Council filufis the reute is the most direct and natural of anys for, after crossing the Des Moines River, about fifty miles back of Burlington, the route would be on the highlands, or dividing ridge between the waters that flow into the Des Moines on the north, and the Missouri and its ribularies on the south, over what is called and flow into the Des Moines on the north, and the Missouri and its tributaries on the south, over what is called and knewn as the "Old Mormon Trail," to Council Bluffs on the north or south and its tributaries on the sound, over when as the "Old Mormon Trail," to Council Bluffs on the Missouri. From this point up the north or south fork of the Platte, some six or seven hundred miles, the road would necessarily run, for the whole Platte Valley or basin is admirably adapted for agricultural purposes. Council Bluffs, it is generally agreed upon, is the only really feasible and practical point of departure for a Pacific Railroad, and so much being granted, and the fact being shown too, that the directest point to the Mississippi and thence to New-York, is via Burlington, Peoria, and through the great centers above alluded to, it is difficult to see or imagine what other route could be found offering equal or approximate advantages. It is for these reasons that Barlington, Lowis, promises so well. The City is growing with a steadiness which characterises points having similar natural advantages of position. The inhabitants are made up largely of emigrants from Pennsylvaniar and the foreign population, consisttion. The inhabitan

already completed, and as much again more under con-tract. There are several large nurseries in the vicinity of the city, and a number of the wealthiest citizens, having acquired a handsome capital, have abandoned their professions and business in town, and turned their attention to the raising of stock, of which there has recently

tion to the raising of stock, of which there has recently been some very superior importations.

A company has been organized for the purpose of building a road from Burlington to Coun-cil Bluffs, over the route alluded to, but the enterprise waits further consideration and the de-relopments of time. The line of railroad from Peoria to Burlington will be finished in the course of the next to Burington will be missed in the course of the next eighteen months, and thence further on to Indiana in 1854, and I prophecy that this line will be the course the great Trunk Pacific Railroad will traverse, when in the course of the next fifteen years we shall have as many as three great routes of railroad between the Atlantic and

he Pacific shores.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, now open to The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, now open to Peru, one hundred miles from Chicago, will, if nothing scrious interposes, be completed to the Mississippi River in 1853. At this point a charter has been obtained from the Legislature of Illinois to throw a bridge across the Mississippi and connect with the Illinois and Iowa shores. The contemplated structure is to stretch from the City of Rock Island across the Slough to the Island of Rock Island, thence over the Island a short distance above the cluster of old decayed buildings known as Fort Armstrong, and thence to the Iowa shore. The distance over the main channel of the river is fourteen hundred feet and the foundations for the erection of a magnificent and durable bridge are of the most enduring character, being nothing less than solid limestone. From Davenport westward, a railroad route has been surveyed via the fast growing city of Muscatine, which as well as Davenport lies on the Mississippi, due west from the latter city to Council Bluffs. Davenport and Rock Island are both beautifully situated on the Mississippi at a point having more advantages to recommend it than any on the whole length of the river: if beauty of location and the charms of a superb climate are allowed to gorand the charms of a superb climate are allowed to gor-ern the choice of the emigrant Davenport is illing up rap-idly with a New England and Eastern population and bids fair to become a prosperous manufacturing city. In no place in the West have I seen laboring men and mechanplace in the West have a seen against and contented ies apparently doing so well, so healthy and contented as at this point. The Upper Rapids, which lie just above these cities, seem to have a wonderfully purifying effect on the atmosphere, which, I have been told, is at all sea-

sons of the purest and most inspiring character. In-deed, this point seems to have been chosen by the powers deed, this point seems to have been chosen by the powers of the meteorological world as a favorite theater on which to display the most varied, beautiful and brilliant phenomena. Wind, rain, hail, thunder, lightning, showers, storms, &c., &c., here put on a new complexion and character, and suggest the existence of something unusual in the exciting causes: while the clouds, the rainbow, halos surrounding the moon, and dogs following the sun starsen in a play and sulender that is as race.

the sun, are seen in a giory and splendor that is as rare as it is harmless and beautiful.

The physical characteristics of the valley of the Mis-The physical coaracteristics in how when they sissippi are as yet aimost entirely unknown; when they shall be revealed in the course of its progress, the causes which produce the phenomena I have named will be found to be simple in their character and entirely local.

Within two years the Mississippi will be bridged, and for the first time, at the foot of the Upper Rapids. for the first time, at the foot of the Upper Rapids.

Then the West will remove its land-marks beyond them and the East spread its empire to the very feet of the Rocky Mountains. As noble a territory, as fit for the residence of a powerful and enterprising people has to the west of the Mississippi, and this side of the Rocky Mountains, as to the east of it, and to the Atlantic Course what they shall propose its growth. Ocean; what, then, shall prevent its growth, and shall be said in reply when it is claimed that the Missis-sippi River is destined to be the center of our great confederacy at a much earlier period than any one has predicted or dreamed!

SOUTH FLORIDA.

Salt Sugar-cane Arrow Root Sisal Hemp-Granges Limes Lemons Coronauts Pine-apples Grave and other Tropical Fruits. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. KEY WEST. May 22, 1831.

The climate of South Florida and the adjacent Keys is unquestionably equal, if not superior, to any other por tion of the earth's surface, for its genial uniformity of temperature and for its heath-restoring and life-preserving qualities; but it may not be as generally known or coneded that this region is susceptible of producing, to an al most indefinite extent, various productions and articles of conmercial value and of smitless demand, and which we largely augment the national wealth and administer to the condert and support of man. I will briefly notice some of

The facilities for salt-making, by solar evaporation many of the Florida Keys, are not surpassed probably, in any other persion of the world; and it is a surprising fact that these facilities have been and are embraced t limited extent. Salt is an article of prime necessity - s universal domestic use, and upon the quality depends the preservation of fish, flesh and so forth, and also the publi health. There is no commercial nation that is so regard less of the quality of its sait as our own, and we annually lose, in value, more provisions by the use of bad salt tha

would supply the whole country with the prime article.

England makes and exports large quantities of sail, yet it is an instructive fact, that to this day, she obtains from France and Pertugal good solar evaporated salt, for caring and preserving the most of her provisions for the Army and Navy.

In Holland, "solar sait" is redissolved in sea water, and again crystalized by artificial heat; thus produc called "sait upon sait," and it is to the qualities of this article, that the superiority of the Dutch Acrring and other Datch articles of food, are ascribed.

The "Turks' Island sait" is regarded the best in our market for salting meat, fish and butter; but all the salt made on all the other Bahama Islands, is called Turks Island sait, and sold as such-while there is a vast differ ence in its quality, and the care and attention, and in the manner of making it, at the various sasteries on the Islands. At a very few, the French method is adopted, while at a large majority of the Islands the salt is made by allowing the pickle to crystalize in the same pond or reservoir into which it was received from the sea; and thereby producing a salt contaminated with other salts of the sea water, and the insoluble earthy matter which adheres to the crystals from the clay or mari bottom of the reservoir or "pan The superiority of the French method of sait-making con sists in precipitating all this carthy matter into reservoir before the stalle goes into the crystalizing pans, leaving the salt a pure chloride of sodium ; and this French process is essentially adapted at the salt works on this Island.

The natural salt ponds upon these Florida Keys re. semble the Lagoous of the low coral islands of the South Sea, and probably the same cause produced both. The South Sea Islands, it is said, were built by the coral animal cula, in the form of a half-moon breakwater, up in which seil and vegetables collected, thus forming an outside rim or ridge and the inside Lagoreus; and Professor Agassia and others, I believe, attribute the existence of these Florida Keys to the same cause. But excavations in these Keys, to the depth of eighteen feet, show that the rock is made wholly of the remains of marine animals, and deposited in such confused and irregular order as to indicatthat these Keys owe their present position, at least, to the upheaving of subterranean forces.

Two lines of natural salt ponds continue, for a mile, par allel to the length of Key West, and then uniting, continue three miles further, with occasional interruptions of low ridges. During high tides, from storms, these ponds, for merly were filed with sea-water, and before the present improvements, salt was made or formed in these pouls, and the crews of ships could readily rake out any quantity of salt and load their vessels, and although it was more or less impure, it was quite equal in quanty to most of the salt now called Turks' Island.

The improvement of the natural salt pends on this island was first commenced by a Joint Stock Company, in 1830, and to 1846 annually produced from 20,000 to 30,000 bash els of salt, in wooden pans with movable roofs, and em ployed only four negroes and one white mau. In 1846 the orks were nearly destroyed by the burricane of that year, and were sold to a gentleman who made, mostly from the natural ponds, about 75,000 bushels in 1847-8, and nearly the same quantity in 1849-50. The works then passed into same quantity in seasons proprietor, William C. Dennis, E-q., who has largely increased and improved the works. He has about 10,000 linear feet of wooden pans with movable reco, like those at Syracuse, into which is pumped (by windmills) the pickle, after being strengthened in the naturil pends and purified from earthy matter, thus making a most excellent fine grained sait. But the enlargement and approvements have been mostly made in the "ground "works." A brief description may be instructive to some of our readers. A sea-wall and dam have been built, with a swing gate, so that the sea water can be let into the pends at pleasure, and they also protect the pickie in the por ds at all times and all tides from inundations. Canala ditches coanset each pond with the swing gate, so that

he highest at the gate, where the sea water is let in, so that the strengthening pickle can be drawn or driven from "divice" or ditches; the one is four miles and the other two miles long, so that when the onds refilled on these lines, the last ponds in the descending lines are supplied from the strengthening pickle of those above, and the last pend is soon strengthened to the point of saturation, the a a water constantly depositing its impurities from the time it enters the first pond until it reaches the last and be-comes clarified. When the pickle is sufficiently strong, it is pumped by windmills into crystalizing pans, which are some two feet righer than the natural ponds, and there the pickle remains until the salt is made, which is about eight days in good weather, then carefully raked, wheeled into

which grows on barren soil and without care, is also grown and the coccanut and other palms are produced here in and the coccann and other pains are produced here in great perfection and beauty. There are hundreds of the occannut trees on this Island, in full bearing, and can no where he raised more successfully. The commercial value of the coccannt may be inferred from the vast quantity of Palm oil shapped from Africa, the coroage of the Chinese ships which is all made from the busks the fibres or husts e the best filling for mattresses, so as, &c., as it retains its pleasant odor and is a sure protection from all insects, and the coccanut pies and custards are proof that the fruit is delicious and valuable.

The lime grows here, and without culture, producing

abundance of fruit in 14 months from the seel, and its agreeable acid is generally preferred to that of the lemon. which also growshere. The guara from which the "guava iely is made, is grown here in any quantity-grapes plantains, baranes, tamerinds, fig., geoseberry and mail berry trees indeed, nearly sil the tropical fruits are grown and can be increased to any extent in South Florida.

Another valuable production, and which must become of great commercial importance is, what the Indians call It is alited to the Sago palm, and a plant some three feet high, apparently thriving best in barren lands. The root contains 12 per contain of pure starch, and has been used by the Indians, as an article of food, from time immemorial. This plant seems to have been created to grow in a certain portion of South Florida, or exercersa. I will explain The Evergindex are an immense basin, one hundred and fifty miles long by about ninety miles wide, and bounded on the South and East by a ridge or rim of tertiary lime stone; on South and East by a tridge of rim of tertiary inmestone; on the West, this basin stretches along the Guli coast from near Cape Sable to Carloosa Hatchee river; and on the North, the Lake Okeechobee is the limit, although in high water, the Kissimee valley is a continuation of the glades The strip of land ontside the glades and bounded by the Guif and the Atlantic, is fitteen miles in average width covered with sunted yellow pine, and the soil thin and barren. The same barren uniformity characterizes this strip of land, with occasional hummocks, from Indian river to Cape Sable, and it is upon this barren strip that the Conder grows in the greatest abundance. Without this valuable plant, this region would be entirely worthloss, but with it, no other equal person of tank can be already valuable—the only expense being in digging the roots and carrying them to the mill, as new plants shoot forth from every small piece left in the ground. This "Florida Arrow-root" has been made for sale in Florida, for the last ten years—at first only for medical purposes, but recently for manufacturing and household purposes. By facilitating the process of grinding and washing, its production would be cheapened, and as the cemand for starch for manufac-turing and domestic purposes is almost invitiess, the supply can be nexhaustible from these barren regions of South Florida, and thus a living business and the most healthful home be provided for invalids who have not the means of living here without remunerative employment.

Different species of agare, or great American alon have been introduced and grown abandantly in South Florida. This plant was indispensable to the ancient Aztecs, and is still so to the modern Mexicans. Three from which the sizal kemp of commerce is made, the agare Mexicans, from which the intexicating drink (pulque) of sacient and medern Mexico is made, and the agase Ausers cana. All have long succuient leaves, and a very strong We import over a million of dollars worth of the bbre, annually, as it makes the best of cordage, cotton bagging, gunny bags, &c. These plants not only grow ild on the Keys, but on the main land, as far no Tampa Bay and Indian River. At the North, this plant s carefully cultivated in greenhouses, and called century plant," from the erroneous impression that it blessems only once in a hundred years; and well can I remember the exhibition in New York of the centur plant in blossem, taken from the green-house of the patroon at Albany; but this plant goes to seed in Mexico in three years, and on this island, where it is planted for hedge and fences, it blossoms in five to eight years, according to he rapidity of its growth. Nature has provided for the eproduction of this plant by its own agency: the external roots that are near the surface send up numerous new on and these in turn the same, thereby ensuring a rapid repro duction without the agency of man. That sisal hemp can be made in South Florida, and on these Keys, where this plant grows spontaneously and abundantly, and that the business of making it, with the use of a little Yankee machinery, can be made more profitable than co

growing. I have no doubt.

Thus you see that this "badly-booted extremity of the Union," now in nearly the same wilderness state it was thirty years ago, and with a chimate the most life preserving d health restoring in the world, is susceptible ducing to an almost indefinite extent, various articles of great commercial value, and always in demand, which would largely augment the national wealth, and administer to the comfort, convenience, and support of men. Orsas

KEY WEST.

The Character of Wreckers-Attempts to Put Dows Housesty and Truth-Awiul Disclosures in th Wrecking Business-New Rules of Wrecking, trespondence of The N. Y. Tribine. KEY WEST, Wednesday, June 5, 1833.

There is an old proverb, of Arabic origin I believe, that says, "things will happen in this world that will 'cause even rocks to speak." or something to this effect; and although I am now vegetating in the regions of the Coral Rocks," I must remark that I am neither stone hearted, nor do I teel inclined to be in any way "rockish." but I must confess that in all my rambles and tours through our vast Kepublic, I have never seen or heard so many strange things as have attracted my aftention in this the southernmost extremity " Your well informed correspondent "Otsego " has left

ur little island, and it is to be regretted that he is not here to continue his semi monthly communications to you-for malgre the contradictions of some partial and interested artles, it cannot be denied that in all his statements there "more truth than poetry," and it is well known that in many instances truth gives more offence than falsehood Such is the case now. Besides, the City of Key West is the worst place in the world for persons to tell the truth in, and this I will illustrate by giving you an authentic a count of some recent occurrence.

About four weeks ago a gentleman who has been residing

here little over a year, a native of this State, althoug-generally taken for a foreigner, had occasion to repeat, it a conversation concerning some of his business, somethin

first boarder to that ship she would not have got off the

**Serst bearder to that ship she would not have got on the serspe," or something similar. From what I have been able to learn lately it appears that the wrecking captain did make this piratical threat in alluding to the case of the ship Eringo Bragh that was abore near Sand Key some time last year, I believe. Some party—the captain of a wreaked vessel, I understand—overheard the conversation between the gentleman and the agent for American Underwriters, and reported it with some exaggeration to the wrecking captain, with whom he seems to be on erry good terms. (Vide "Obseros") letter of 2nd April, 1851.) About one week after said conversation had taken place, the wrecking captain alluded to, met the gentleman in a lonsty place, where no other parties but those connected with him in the wrecking transactions were present, and in a most villainous, co-wardly and orutal manner ascault-d and attacked the said gentleman, a slightly built young man of not one fourth the strength and nit young man of not one fourth the strength and ze of the wrecking captain. This wrecking cap-

pickle remains until the sait is made, which is about sight days in good weather, then carefully raked, wheeled into heaps to drain, and then to the sait house.

At this time the evaporating surface is 600 acres, and will soon be increased to 800. The enterprising and intelligent proprietor has had at one time, during the past winter, proprietor has had at one time, during the past winter, proprietor has had at one time, during the past winter, proprietor has had at one time, during the past winter, proprietor has had at one time, during the past winter, proprietor has had at one time, during the past winter, proprietor has had at one time, during the past winter, proprietor has had at one time, during the past winter, proprietor has had at one time, during the past winter, proprietor has had at one time, during the past winter, proprietor has had at one time, during the past winter. Shortly after the above mentioned outrage was committed, violent threats were uttered against other parties, similarly situated as the gentleman referred to—the Agent of American Board of Luderwiters and the Judge of that the quantity made "hereabouts" can be increased in definitely, and that the sait making business can be made very increative if skilfully and judiciously managed.

The senth portion of the peninsular of Florida, from Tampa Bay on the West Coast, now so distinguished for Marine dissaters, swamps and Indiana, is really the region of the South, peculiarly susceptible of producing the most varied and valuable productions. It is a region of perpet ual flowers—the climate always genial and healthful, the vegetation continuous and unceasing, and where the topic cali trust grow and ripen in the greatest perfection. Here also the sugar cane grows to a great hight and size, when planted on the poorest lands, and the season for its growth is two months longer than in Louisiana, no frosts to complete the poorest lands, and the season for its growth is two months longer than in Louisiana, no frosts to complete the first of the

is two months longer than in Louisiana, no frosts to compet the planter to cut and house or winnow the cane, as a ve to be done in Louisiana to prevent its freezing. Here the crop can stand in the field till the planter is really to cut and grind it; and I can see no reason why this portion of the peninsular of Florida must not, eventually, have negative great staple.

Sweet oranges, of delicious flavor, are now grown, as far north as the vicinity of St. Augustine, and this fine fruit raised upon the Keys and in South Florida. The pine apple raised upon the Keys and in South Florida. The pine apple raised upon the Keys and in South Florida. The pine apple raised upon the Keys and in South Florida. The pine apple raised upon the Keys and in South Florida. The pine apple raised upon the Keys and in South Florida. The pine apple raised upon the Keys and in South Florida. The pine apple raised upon the Keys and in South Florida. The pine apple raised upon the Keys and in South Florida. The pine apple raised upon the Keys and in South Florida are the captain of the bank and the captain of the bank and the captain of the ourse of the captain of the bank and the captain of the ourse of the line of the captain of the bank and the captain of the ourse of the line of the captain of the bank and the captain of the ourse of the line of the captain of the bank and the captain of the ourse of the line of the captain of the bank and the captain of the ourse of the line of the captain of the bank and the captain of the captain of th his vessel ashereen a certain shoat or reef, and conservessel and cargo to the parry that the captain of ked schooner would senect. For this the captain

Judge Marvin has accided that the amount of salvage awarded to the shoop captain and crew be returned to the ewners of the — in Hoston, and that the captain of the schooner shall pay costs of suit. It has been suggested that other cases could be brought in Court that would knock into a cocked hat "the honesty of some of our commission merchants.

You have streatly published the additional Rules of Court adopted by Judge Marvin, and I will now give you the new Hoise of Weeking, just adopted and published by the U. S. District Court, which are as valuable and interesting as

these you published on the 19th May:
No license will be granted in favor of any owner or master of any
specking wasel, who shall give or offer to give to the master or made

argo, or the disager, may be compelled to account therefor, names with in a court of admirally of equity. Every agreement to give the master of a wrecking reseal, or other which, any manager thing for his recommendation or efforts to pro-one any business for any wharf, or store, or commission merchant, is

ors, and other persons competent to save, any person interests need not employ, as Asent or Commence, any person interests need not employ, as Asent or Commence, any person interests.

CALIFORNIA.

Quartz Mining-Society in Grass Valley.

GRASS VALLEY, California, Tuesday, May 10, 1255. The spow has melted away, the rains have ceased, the floods have abated, and California is herself again. pring has opened upon us in all its loveliness. The hills and valleys are clothed with the most luxuriant herhage, and all nature seems to rejoice. And well it night, upon emerging from the watery ordeat through which it has been enied upon to pass during the last live or six months. We were visited by quite a severe snow and rain storm on the 2-th and 25th ult., which may safely be considered the last of the rainy season of '52 and '52, a reason long to be remembered by all who sately be considered the last of the rainy season of log and 13—a season long to be remembered by all who have had their abiding place among the Sierra Nevadas. Although the destruction of property has not been so great in the mountains as in the valleys, human suffering has been immensely greater. Quartz mining which has been pretty much suspended

for some mouths past on account of the severity of the season, begins to look up again, and is evidently gaining favor in this section of the country. During the past favor in this section of the country. During the past week I have visited most of the most prominent mills in the valley, among which are the Empire Company, Hel-vetia and Lafayette Company, Grass Valley Quartz Miring Company, and Gold Hill Company, all of which were in full blast, and appeared to be doing a very re-manuration between menerative business.

The model works of the Grass Valley Gold Mining

Company under the superintendence of Gen Winches-ter, are rapidly progressing toward completion. The machinery, being the heaviest and most efficient ever brought into the State, and the buildings are put up in a brought into the State, and the desired surpassed in state for permanency and durability scidon surpassed in any country, from which fact it is evident that the estab-lial ment has cost a large amount of money, and will no doubt, when completed yield a handsome dividend.

He has get two saws in operation at this time, which are cutting eight or ten thousand foet of lumber ter day, but owing to the extensive lumber business which is being carried on in this section, the mountain market is not sufficient for its consumption. It will consequently have to senson some time before it can be profitably transported into the valleys, where it will meet e great obstacle to doing business in this country is

that it requires such a large amount of capital and takes leng to get returns.

Again, in regard to quartz mining, the judgment of

he cool, calculating business man dictates to min that to e in a hurry is imprudent and toolish. The quartz rock here in abundance and will be for lifty years to come. is rere in nonnuance and will be for lifty year's to come, and labor is every day decreasing in value, and the less the cost of working the more remunerative the crashing will prove as a matter of course.

But such is not the case with the manufacturing of

lumber: it may decrease in value, the material get scarce and require more labor to get it to the mill. But the gold in the rock remains the same in quantity and value, and the method of extracting and saving it is being centinually improved. Since the abundance of water which we have been

Since the abundance of water which we have been supplied with during the past winter has opened so many new and remunerative fields of operation from the pincer mines people have quit talking about exhausting the mines, and been convinced that the resources of the country have not yet been half developed.

Indeed, the abundant supply of water which the mineral region has been favored with has given a new impetus to mining throughout the whole country, and the piner has given up the idea of making a foreign in a

nirer has given up the idea of making a forcune in a day, and settled down where he can enjoy some of the comforts which, in tramping from place to place, he is

society, the population of which. I presume, will at this time number three thousand, three or four hundred of which are women, and two or three hundred children. We have three churches well filled every Sunday, and the peal of the church bell awakens in the mind pleasing reminiscenses of by-gone days. Two Schools well attended, one Lodge of Free Masons, one Division of the Sons of Temperance, two Sabbath Schools, one Bible Class, and Sewing Circle. Under such favorable auspices the moral and social condition of our society agents the lateraction. GREENLEAT. cannot help improving. HAVANA.

Landing of Negroes Secon Don Francisco Marty-Political Feeling in Cuba.

Correspondence of The N. I. Tribus.

HAVANA. Tusslay, June 7, 1233.

What will the friends of humanity say when I inform them that about three thousand negroes from Africa have been landed in this part of Cuba, within the last ten days? What will the bamboozled British Government say when it hears of the fact? It menaces Spain for its iniquitous branch of faith: still, in spite of the for its iniquitous breach of faith; still, in spite of the British nation, with its hundreds of vessels of war, in spite of treaties, the subjects of Spain, with impunity, carry on the disgraceful traffic, while the Government of carry on the disgraceful traffic, while the Government of that poor nation is ever, through its periodicals, branding the Americans as pirates. The threats of the British are of no avail. The labors of the British Consul here are useless. All the proofs that he brings home to the Government in Havana are without result. He is laughed at for his trouble, and the British cruisers are only in these waters to molest American legal traffic.

Among the arrivals is the Lady Suffolk. This vessel sailed from Africa with 1:300 negroes, and lost 300 on the veyage. Near Sagua is Grande she went ashore upon a key, where she remained several days, the Captain expecting every moment to see a British vessel of war to capture him. Finally he communicated with the shore, and fanded the slaves, which brought thirty seven doubloons each.

The other cargoes I have heard of, as being landed, were in number three; one 200 souls, another 600, and the last

slaves, which brought thirty seven doublooms each.

The other express I have heard of, as being landed, were number three; one 3st sonis, another 600, and the last 500. One was disembarked near Si-rra Moreas, another at Pinal del Rio, and one at or near Mariel.

Heside the negroes and Chinese, who are treated as slaves, there is another importation from Yucatas of Indians. These last poor devils are sold at a low figure, and can be obtained of His Excellency, &c. Senor Don Francisco Marty, theater manager, fish-dealer, &c. formerly fisheriaan, and, as report says, sunggler, &c. This gradienars instory as no secret in Havama. But why should I point Marty out; there are hosts of men worse than he who are enhibled and petted by Spain, without meral, without shame.

If has been told me this incrining that the Lady Suffish landed her negroes on the senth side; that the Captain Rinded 3r armed scamen to see that the coast was clear, then disembarked the negroes without obstruction.

On Sunday there was quite a scene in this city. A slave beinging to Mr. Embil, a merchant, received some chastisement from bis owner, and afterwards, by way of revenge, attacked his master and the porter of the house with a knife. The police came accompanied by seldiers, then more police and more troops. He defied them all, and at every move the scaliers and police field, finally he was shet and captured on the roof of the house. The negro is quite a lawyer, and asked if the soldiers that captured him were a specimen of the men who were to encounter the Americans. Athough weak and exhausted from loss of

ere a specimen of the men who were to er mericans. A though weak and exhausted blood he tannied them to the last. It is a fact that the des-perate negroes with their knives are the terror of the police and the troops, who by the by are neither Greeks nor No. mans in valor.

There has been some little excitement on account of the

departure of Spanish men-of-war for M-xico, and some little stir in sending off railroad expresses. What it all means we the profanc know not, but live in hope to learn

nears we the profine know not, but five in nope to hard particulars.

I have conversed with several men of probly lately—Europeans and Americans—who have visited our other cities. They tell me that at Santiago de Cuba they take no poins to disguise their feelings against the Spanish dowernment. That in Fuerto Principe the ladies will not associate with the Spanish officers, and that when one of these appear at a ball it is immediately broken up. At Teindard only four whits were present at the military screen, ain honor of the Captain General.

In Havana the feeling is quite as strong as in other ports, but the crowd of office holders, officers and foreigners, who fill every place of amiscement, accorder visitors into the benefit that all is quiet in our city.

id every place of ammaciment, second values, and that all is quiet in our cuty.

Mr. Kennedy, the Telegraph contractor, is having some frouble with his dishenest Spanish partner. The Captain-General is in his favor but Heaven preserve him and all other Americans that have Spanish contracts. Mr. Pages is the name of the man who will not stick to the bargain.

I have seen nothing official in regard to the health of the place, but I think it must be getting rather sickly in town.

The Viven is in port.

Markets.

The Sugar market during the last ten days, notwithstending the sacrety of shipping and the consequent rise to Farmers, has not experimented any finantial deprecation in prices, wouth to-day are as follows. VIS. Assisted, 9 and 19 departs on the second of the

ean, 20 or 20 6); Humburg and Bromen, 81 Nove 21 37; 47 box of Sugar, \$1 3288 47 Som \$5 To for Molassee, unertean vessels were in port on Saturday. Since then, ere have been several arrivals, which will allow of opera-a have been almost paralized during the last few days,

have been disposed of at rates varying from 1922 \$\phi\$ could discount
and on Paris, 25 and.
They Goods are dull, and in regard to all kinds of business, in which
the stomach has not a voice, the same remark holds good.

• C. N.

CANADA.

The Riot at Montreal-The Fisheries, erraspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
TORONTO, Saturday, June 11, 1253.
Another day's intelligence has given a somewhat dif

ferent complexion to the Montreal tragedy. It seems to be beyond a doubt that the hundred persons who went out of the Church, when a disturbance was heard outde, fired on the assailing parties, when three fell. course it is an important question whether the provoca course it is an important question whether the provoca-tion was sufficient to justify so severe a proceeding. There can be no doubt that if the parties in the house had waited till an actual assault was made on the build-ing, they would have been perfectly justified in defend-ing themselves inside, even with fire-arms. Attorney General Drummond, himself a Roman Catholic, states in the House of Assembly that he had advised Mr. Rus sell. of Quebec, the heeper of the hotel where Father Gavazzi stayed, not to trust to the gods for protection or altogether to the police, but to arm every one in the house, and if an attempt was made on the building, to fire on the mob after giving fair warning. This advice he gave as a lawyer; and there is no doubt that his law good. It is of course the necessity of the case that must create the justification for the whole question seems to be whether the persons in Church while Father Gavazzi was lecturing in Mor treal were in danger of their lives from the presence the mob outside. It would require a clearer understanding of all the facts than can possibly be attained without a searching judicial investigation, to enable one to pronames with confidence on this point. The firing the church before the lecture was concluded, no co caused the military to be got into the streets before the meeting broke up. It was when the crowd was moving niong the streets after the lecture was concluded, that the bring was renewed. There seems no reason to be-lieve that the first shots were here fired by the military. Gavazzi's friends, upon what amount of provocations be disputable, ared the first shots. Of cour they considered themselves on the defensive, bu whether they were really in danger is not likely to be proved by any evidence short of what a judicial investiation may elicit; and even then it may be difficult to ecide. No bistne can fairly attach to the military as they only obeyed the orders of the civil magistrate; and if the firing was, as alleged, waition and unnecessary, on the histor who gave the orders to fire must rest the biame. The Mayor asserts that he read, or caused to be read, the riot act, before ordering the troops to fire. but this is as positively denied on the other side; and it is even asserted that the military are prepared to make onth that the order to fire was not preceded by the requisite recital to the populace of the riot act. This point an investigation may clear up; but it is almost a hopeless task to expect a calm dispassionate verdict on a subject that excites such strong feeling in all classes f the community. The Mayor is said to be a Catholic ut it is quite certain that he was once a Protestant though be may be a convert.

Captain Fortin, of the Coast Guard Schooner Alliance, which was last year engaged in the protection of the fisheries in the gulf of St. Lawrence, has made a report on the subject to the Legislature. The Alliance crew numbered a round dozen, all told. She carried two

guts and was provided with small arms. The first point where she touched, was the Magdalen Islands; the in habitants of which were delighted beyond measure at the icen of receiving protection from the Canadian Govern-ment. On these Islands there is neither military ner pelice force. When the Alliance arrived, the lerring fahery was over; but there were still re-

than the British at these island, and if we place implicit credence in Capt. Fortin's statements, they carry things with a high hand. He states that they frequently drive the British fishermen from their stations, compelling them to take up exposed positions outside of Ambacet Harber, where they are liable to constant accidents. The fisheries carried on at these islands are the hereing, out and scal fisheries. The inhabitants are nearly all fishermen, and mostly poor. Respecting the fisheries of the coast of Labrador, some information is furnished. The coast is much indented with beys, and there are some sixty fishing stations mostly held by persons who are mere squatters, with no legal rights of occupation and liable at any time to be dispossessed. They are too, affeud among thems less respecting the seal fahery. It is true the Hudison's Bay company has some permanent posts on the Labrador Coast which it helds under lesse from the Governmen. The in-shore fisheries on this coast are very proline, but they are not legally open to American fishermen, although the practice has centor them to take fish here. Capt. Fortin cites as an example of the depredations. Capt Fortin cites as an example of the depredations which American fishermen are alleged to commit on this cosst, that in 1:52, while over 50 American schoolers were lying at the Bay of Seven Islands, a post of the were lying at the Bay of Seven Islands, a post of the Hudson's Bay Company, the agent of the company had his fire weed carried off, and the fences which enclose the buildings set on fire by American fishermen. The entire settlements on the Labrador Coast, numbering over 60, centain but 264 men, 62 women and 222 children. The whole product of the labor of these native fishermen is less than \$70.000 a year; and Capt. Fortin makes a suggestion for encouraging the British to encage in those fisheries, which I am confident will never be carried out. His plan is a bounty similar to the French and American, or a drawback upon every article used in the building and equipment of vessels. The drawback would be a triding affair, for the duties on the articles in question are not over 24 per cent. at each The drawback would be a trifling affair, for the duties on the articles in question are not over 24 per cent. ad escrem. It seems probable that in the face of bounties, the British fishermen cannot compete with the French and Americaus, in the cod, mackerel and herring fisherses; for, of over 1,000 vessels every year engaged in these fisheries on the Labrador coast, Canada does not contribute a dozen. The Lower Provinces, however, somehow contrive to get a better share of the business. Practically it does not seem likely that these fisheries will be turned to much account by Canadians so long as the French and Americaus keep up the system of duties; for it may be regarded as quite certain that that Province will never adopt this practice of encouraging the fisheries. The Labrador coast is necessarily nearly barren, producing nothing but a few turnips and potatoes, owing to the severity of the climate. There are no custom-houses on verity of the climate. There are no custom-houses on the coast; and all dutiable goods consumed are smug-gled from the United States. It is difficult to see how this is to be remedied; for how can one officer watch over sixty ports, and to have more would be out of the question. The isless of Labrador are a great place of resort for wild fewl during the season of incubation. But there has existed for the last twenty years a regular erganized system of plunder for carrying off their eggs. Capt. Fortin says:

than the British at these island, and if we place implicit

Capt. Fortin says:

Fifteen seb oners of from 20 to 40 tans each, carrying five or six hands each, take possession of the islet, on which thousands of birds, particularly penguins and small divers, come to lay. The men who remain on the i-lands in order to remove the eggs every day, are armed and do not permit the inhabitants nor the Indians to approach.

The practice is said to have greatly diminished the makes of will fowl. Cant. Fortin considers himself

The practice is said to have greatly diminished the number of wild fowl. Capt. Fortin considers himself charged with the protection of fowl equally with fish, and he may probably have a brush with the egg stealers, as he considers them, this sysson.

A Naval College has been established at Quebec.
A great fire that lately made its way through the Upper Ottawa has rendered 339 families houseless. In some cases the individual loss is said to exceed \$4,00.

PHILADELPHIA.

Water Witch Engine Company-The Weather.

Water Witch Engine Company—The Variety of the Ny. Tribon.

The Water Witch Engine Company of Providence, which has been on a visit here for several days, left this city this morning for home, vià your City. The members expressed themselves highly gratified by their visit.

The weather to day is oppressively warm. At moon to day the thermometer stood at 88 degrees. There is every appearance this atternoon that a shower will pay its respects to us before evening.

REPORTED MURDER.-The Belfast (Maine) Signal pub-REPORTED MURDER.—The Belfast (Maine) Signal publishes a rumor of the marder of a young woman in Unity, Maine, by a French peddler. The rumor states that the peddler stabbed her several times, then put her body into a cart, and then drove it on to a farmer's dwelling, where he desired to exchange his curt for a buggy wagon to go to Banger, and leave the former in the barn until his return. The farmer did not see fit to make the exchange, but loaned him instead an old saddle, and the peddler left, having previously put his cart in the barn. Soveral days afterward an awail stench proceeded from this vehicle, and the farmer having called the sasistance of several neighbors, it was broken open, and the body of a young female, as above, discovered.

Mr. Allin Bowen Donot Master at the Shekers, DonAt.

Mr. Allan Bowan, Depot Master at the Shakers' Depot, Western Railroad, was crushed to death between treight cars the other day.

CITY ITEMS.

For various Entertainments this day and evening, see advertisements on the first page of this morning's paper. Mr. Wise makes a ballon ascension at the Hippodrome this afternoon. The new Circus opens in the evening. The National Guard Band's Promonade Concerts commence at Castle Garden. The beautiful exhibition of the Horticultural Society is still open at Metropolitan Hall.

-ITS HISTORY RESTS, &c.-The establishments under the charge of the Corporation called "The Society of he New-York Hospi tal," are the New York Hospital proper, consisting of the Hospital buildings in the City on Broadway, devoted to the reception and care of the sick and diseased in body. and the Bloomingdale Asylum, exclusively devoted to the cure and relief of insane patients.

The Hospital in the City was founded in 1773, eighty years ago, and its spacious and elsysted grounds, occupy-ing the greater portion of the block bounded by Broadway, Clurch and Anthony sts, was purchashed and a substantial stone edifice erected shortly after. This work was accomplished chiefly by the contributions of individuals, aided by some grants of the Coloulal authorities

The building was erected in the center of the block about we hundred and fifty feet from the street. In front was a fine lawn sleping gradually to Broadway, while on each side of the pathway leading to the establishment was a rew of fine clins. This property at that time was considered to be a respectable distance o town, although now, by the march of imthe march ity, a noble monument to its founders. Its usofulness for a time was impeded by various occurrences; but as soon as the City began to recover from the disasters of the Revolionary War, one of the first marks of public gratitude for eturning prosperity was made manifest in the restoration of the main hospital edifice, which had been seriously in ured by fire. Subsequently the edifice was enlarged and other buildings gradually creeted, affording hospital accommodation corresponding with the increase of popular for. Three spacious buildings, with out-houses, we length erected—the main building fronting on Broadway and the others on Duane and Authory s. The institution has been supported during the last 60 years from several corces. The State Legislature, after several prior small grants in 1756, granted to the New York Hospital an acquity of \$12,500, payable out of the auction duties collected in the CPy of New York. By an arrangement which has ex-isted for many years with the Treasury Department of the Littled States, a stipulated number of seamen, having pad bestital money, are received at a low rate. A number of pay patients are also received, though at rates searchly impensating for their bare support under other eiresur

I rivate contributions have been received from members of the Society, but by far the most important private out tributions have been the grainitous services of a body of dyelcians, who have for more than sixty years regularly and faithfully supplied in retation the duties of the Hos pit. l. The list of physicians and surgeons during that pe ied, comprises many of the most distinguished professions men in our country. The Hospital was not designed to supply in any degree,

the place of a poor house or infirmary for the mersiy de-titude, but from the first has been devoted to the reception and care of patients whose cases admitted of a reasonable ex-station, either of cure or of some substantial read.

The only exception to that rule is that persons received. any sed en injuries such as constantly occur in a popular it , as by fire, explosions, affrays, &c. &c. are always to ceived, at all hours, whatever may be their confision Thus three classes are received into the institution, vis. Those with ut means who have received injuries as above stated; seamen paid for by the U. S. Government, and pay In both of these two last named classes, the both fits of this Hospital have been largely diffus yend the bounds of the City or even the State. The following brief statistics, since the lat of Pobrast, 1700, shows the amount of poverty and suffering that has

second relief at the Institution: Form the let of Pebruary, 1700, shortly after the respec-

e price of externen labor ranges from forty to sev. ses water can be introduced, and the ponds are also con ing of Germans, Stodes and Swiss, is considerable and fast increasing. The citizens of Burlington have gone largely into magnificatures, and have built the first Plank twelve delians per month with board. Board from eight maining over one hundred schooners, mostly American, which had been ergaged in that fishery. The Americans Now, one word for our beautiful village and its are, during the fishing scawn, numerously stronger nected with each other by ditches, so that the pickie can be defree or drawn from one pond to another. The mari time previous in regard to a ship that got assure near this place of these natural pends is a foot below high tide, and enty-five dollars per month with board. Board from eight